

philosopher surrounded with honour and respectability it seems as easy to live a moral and virtuous life as it is to the Confucian scholar in the examination hall to write a thesis on extreme virtue and the rectification of the Heart. Our philosophy now is, after having travelled in many lands and seen many people, to live and let live. The poet says:—

Warum treibt sich das Volk so und so
wird sich erheben
Und Kinder zeugen an die erziehen so gut es
vermag
Merke dir remember das an tue zu Hanc
diesgleichen
Weiter bringe es kein Mensch antröckel er sich
wie er auch will.

The truth is, however, that the Chinese, like many people in Europe, are dreadfully given up, not to virtue and morality, but to Cast, to make-shoddy of what Carlyle calls Sincere Cast, the most fatal of all Casts. As an instance, we once met with a Chinese literati who went up regularly with a *erō* in the shape of a small edition of the Classics for the Examination to write a thesis on "Truefulness," "Sincerity" and the qualities of a superior man; by no argument could we persuade the ardent disciple of Confucius to see, not the moral ideal which was not possible, but the inevitable source of the *erō*.

But those who coming from Europe may have derived their impression of the Chinese people from books only, will be very quickly disabused by a visit to the gay settlement here, that the Chinese are more morally inclined than any other people. Indeed, a visit and, if possible, a month's stay in this metropolis will pleasure will give one a true impression of the Chinese life in its lights and shadows, than a life in its lights and shadows, than a library of books—either those written by ignorant and ill-informed sinologists, who tell you that the Chinese are an awfully harsh people and that they eat their food with too little piece of wood and chop sticks, or those by professional sinologists who are enthusiastic about the Ethics and Doctrine of Confucius Life, Chinese, as well as European life, individually, and socially considered, is such a complex and many-sided picture, that to portray it, has always been acknowledged to require the highest gifts of the poet and philosopher. There are a class of persons now in the 19th century, whom the Americans call globe-trotters—they give their birth as to place the name—whose aim is to live a few weeks in one of these first, lately

house-boat for a few days, visit the Club and, perhaps, get some of the European *compradores* to give them a shark fin's

to keep up bird's nest's dinner; they then go home to write an article, or it may be a book to tell the home people that the Chinese are a very industrious people, that they are very polite, and that there is a great future for China yet. To know a people is a great variety of meanings; to know the great variety that the great men who have been in China, to know how they think and what their theories are, and their duties were, is one thing; to know the Chinese people as they now are, how they live, how they make love, how they quarrel, what their amusements are, how they govern their countries, what their institutions are, social, political and religious, is quite another thing; but the true knowledge of a people is to know the people as they are, to know the people as they were indeed possibly to know the people as they will be in the future, from a study of their past history, would not you say because they would then, how they

A great legal gentleman of this place, on being told that Foochow "as a great literary city, asked jeeringly if it was the "Athens of China." Now Shanghai is at present what Soochow was formerly to the other provincial cities of China, a resort of pleasure and

the capital of fashion; a *Paris* to the *near monde* as well as the *demi monde* of China. Fashionable ladies in all parts of the country, even in Peking, when they appear on *grande toilette*, dress in the Soochow fashion, which is considered to be the most becoming. Celebrated beauties of the Camelia lady kind, (Ming Chi, the Chinese call them) ladies who, with one smile, bring down a city, and with a second overturn a kingdom, or to speak less poeticaly, who lay waste, not the herita, at least the nobles of

shionable young Chinamen,—have always had their homes in Soochow, but now that the trade with the western barbarians has brought the wealth and business of Soochow to this place, the "Soochow belles," although they still retain the name, have also moved hither. They now constitute one of the greatest if not the chief attraction of Shanghai to men of pleasure from all provinces to come here for a holiday and spend a few thousand dollars.

These men, students, scholars, and all the rest of the pleasure loving kind, whose business may lead them to pass through Shamshai, may also make the business of the lowly Apatias very profitable, and increase their market value very considerably. We have been told that the value of the lowly Apatias is more than one-third of the wealth which the Chinaman makes in trade with foreigners at this place finds its way into the laps of these Delilahs. So much for the benefits of intercourse between China and the Western nations.

The learned, long-tailed, and narrow-headed anti-foreign literature, may well make his reflections when he sees the progress of Western civilisation on the few long-tailed hopelessly—mostly sons of rich piece goods merchants—the

young China" of the day, who have made progress in Western science and accomplishments to the extent of living in second-rate European houses, cigar smoking, champagne drinking, billiard playing, dog-cart driving, and eating with knives and forks.

But we are not going to become censorious and do what we have been blaming the Chinese for doing. The worst and the best of all nations are to be judged at its disgusting of all cant, is perhaps, cant about canting. The Chinese, if they are not moral, are at least not much more immoral than many people we

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries* on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justly, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.00 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c. of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also the queries which though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1879, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sturdy, well-bound, monthly repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address: *China Review*, Hongkong—*Northern Christian Advocate* (U.S.).

The Review's *Chinese Review*—This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as a continuation of the *Notes and Queries* on China and Japan, the extinction of which was much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular service, the Chinese Customs' staff, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authorities.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at *Four Dollars* per annum delivered in Hongkong, or *Seven Dollars Fifty Cents* including postage to coast ports. It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and security necessary to place it on a business and legal footing. The projector, basing his estimate upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, considers themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—in almost limitless. It is on the one hand commends Chinese beliefs and interests while on the other it deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
China Mail Office,
FREDERIC ALGAR,
COLONIAL NEWSPAPER & COMMIS-
SION AGENT,
11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,
LONDON.

THE Colonial Press supplied with News-
papers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses,
Paper, Correspondents, Letters; and any
European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
Colonial Newspapers received at the office
are regularly filed for the inspection of
Advertisers and the Public.

Visitors' Column.

We have instituted as an experiment a VISITORS' COLUMN, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such notices of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with which we have opened a SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public Gardens.
City Hall, Library (8,000 volumes) and Museum.—Free.
Public Gardens, a beautifully picturesque retreat and of great interest.
The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central, in a line with Peddar's Wharf.
General Post Office, Hongkong Club, German Club, Supreme Court, &c., within a stone's throw.
Lan-tiao Club and Library, Shelley Street.
Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c., near the Public Gardens.
St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above the Parade Ground.
Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington Street.

Union Church, Elm Street.
St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, West Point.
St. Joseph's (Catholic) Church, Garden Road, near Kennedy Road.
Temperance Hall, specially adapted for socialising and Queen's Road East.
Sailors' Home, West Point.
E. E. A. and China Telegraph Co., and the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Marine House, Queen's Road.
Masonic Hall, Zetland Street.
Victoria Recreation Club—Bath-house and Boat-house, &c., Praya, beyond the Cricket Ground, beside the City Hall.
The Barracks and Naval and Military Store Departments lie to the eastward, and cover a large area.

Stores, Books, &c.

General Outfitter, Hosiery, Tailor, &c.—T. N. Davidson, 45 and 47, Queen's Road, by special appointment to H.E. the Governor.
Chronometers, Watches, Jewellery, Maps and Charts.—G. FALCONER & CO., Queen's Road Central.
American and English Stores, Books, and specially selected Cigars.—MAC- EWEN, FRICKEL & CO.
American Newspapers and cheap Reprints, &c., cheap tobacco and Cigars.—MORRIS VARIETY STORE, 42, Queen's Road.

Watches, Jewellery, Charts, Binoculars, Optical Instruments, Murdoch's Patent Cases, &c.—JOHN NOBLE, agent for Agostini & Zanussi.
Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Ammunition, and Sportsman's Requisites of all descriptions.—M. SCHULTZ & CO., German merchants, Eastern House of Beaconsfield Arcade.

Chair and Boat Hire.

LETTERED LISTS OF FARES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR BEARERS, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

CHAIRS ON ORDINARY HONGKONG BOATS.
Half hour, 10 cts. Hour, 20 cts.
Three hours, 50 cts. Six hours, 70 cts.
Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

TO VISITOR'S QUARTERS (TO VISIT OF UNDER-SEAS).
Single Trip
Four Coolies, \$0.00
Three Coolies, 0.50
Two Coolies, 0.40

Return (direct or by Pak-fou-tum).
Four Coolies, \$1.00
Three Coolies, 0.85
Two Coolies, 0.70

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not more than three hours.
For every hour or part of an hour above three hours each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cents.

Day Trip (Peak), \$0.75 each Coolie.
(12 hours) (Gag), \$0.60 each Coolie.

Licensed Bearers (each).
Half day, 10 cts.
Full day, 35 cts.
Day, 60 cts.

BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE.
BOATS.
1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900
piñas, per Day, \$3.00
1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900
piñas, per Load, 2.00
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600
piñas, per Day, 2.50
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600
piñas, per Load, 1.75
3rd Class Cargo Boat of 400
piñas, per Day, 1.50
3rd Class Cargo Boat of 400
piñas, per Load, 1.00
3rd Class Cargo Boat of 400
piñas, Half Day, 60

Sampans.
or Pullaway Boats, per Day, \$1.00
One Hour, 20
Half-day, 10
After 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. 10 cts. extra.

Nothing in this Scale prevents private agree-
ments.

STREET COOLIES.

Scale of Hire for Street Coolies.
One Day, 85 cts.
Half Day, 30
Three Hours, 12
One Hour, 5
Half Hour, 3
Nothing in the above Scale to affect private agreements.

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised June 23, 1880.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, i.e., &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets or papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though Written by Hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge on the weight of such papers, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents. The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Office is 1 lb. Patterns for such offices are limited to 5 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australian Group.

Postage to Union Countries.
General Rates, by any route:—
Letters, 10 cents per 4 oz.
Post Cards, 10 cents each.
Registration, 10 cents each.
Books, Patterns and Comm. Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.
Hawanna Kingdom—
Letters, 10 cents.
Registration, None.
Newspapers, 5*
Books & Patterns, 5*

West Indies (Non Union), Bolivia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, New Granada, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay.

Letters, 10 cents.
Registration, None.
Newspapers, 5*
Books & Patterns, 10

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters, 12; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4; For India, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension, via Aden, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 5.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.
† There is a registration to British W. India Islands, 10 cents. To the Bahamas and Haiti, the San Francisco route is available.

Registration to San Francisco, 10 cents.
Canal en route via San Francisco.

LOCAL POSTAGE.

Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, any letter or parcel, by the following rates:—
Letters, 10 cts.
Post Cards, 10 cts.
Registration, 10 cts.
Books, Patterns and Comm. Papers, 2 cts. per 2 oz.

Between any other place in the Colony, by the following rates:—
Letters, 10 cts.
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Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Pak-oi, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTERS, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed or broken, (e.g.) Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Lodges, Dynamite, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious to transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the mode of delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of registration will secure the sender against any but a very remote possibility of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or not, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of durable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers—to British Office, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.
Patterns—to British Office, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Letter.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but henceforth it will be prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration required.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, and the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal Administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dilatory entry or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handkerchiefs, buttons, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

Money Order Regulations.

1. Money Orders are exchanged with the United Kingdom, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and Port Darwin, the Straits Settlements, Western Australia, and (except at Shanghai) also the Japanese Empire. Hongkong also issues orders on Shanghai, and vice versa.

2. Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps, subject to a charge of one per cent for cashing them.

3. Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin must be left for variation of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Office closes some hours before the departure of the mails.

4. No order must exceed \$10, or \$50, or include any fraction of a penny, nor will more than two such orders be issued to the same person, in favour of the same payee, by the same mail. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the order arrives.

The commission is as follows:—
Orders on the United Kingdom.
Up to £20 18 cts.
" £20 to £50 20
" £50 to £100 24
" £100 to £200 28
" £200 to £500 32
" £500 to £1,000 36
" £1,000 to £2,000 40
" £2,000 to £5,000 44
" £5,000 to £10,000 48
" £10,000 to £20,000 52
" £20,000 to £50,000 56
" £50,000 to £100,000 60
" £100,000 to £200,000 64
" £200,000 to £500,000 68
" £500,000 to £1,000,000 72
" £1,000,000 to £2,000,000 76
" £2,000,000 to £5,000,000 80
" £5,000,000 to £10,000,000 84
" £10,000,000 to £20,000,000 88
" £20,000,000 to £50,000,000 92
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" £100,000,000 to £200,000,000 100
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" £50,000,000,000,000,000,000 to £100,000,000,000,000,000,000 240
" £100,000,000,000,000,000,000 to £200,000,000,000,000,000,000 244
" £200,000,000,000,000,000,000 to £500,000,000,000,000,000,000 248
" £500,000,000,000,000,000,000 to £1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 252
" £1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 to £2,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 256
" £2,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 to £5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 260
" £5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 to £10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 264
" £10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 to £20,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 268
" £20,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 to £50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 272
" £50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 to £100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 276
" £100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 to £200,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 280
" £200,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 to £500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 284
" £500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 to £1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 288
" £1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 to £2,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 292
" £2,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 to £5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 296
" £5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 to £10,000,000,000,000,00